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AUTHOR	Gibson, Christine
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ABSTRACT

A step-by-step procedure for teaching and reviewing dictionary skills is presented. Activities are offered to support learning objectives related to the following topics: (1) alphabetizing; (2) finding entry words; (3) using guide words; (4) learning what a definition is and that a word may have multiple definitions; (5) using the pronunciation key; (6) understanding phonetic spelling; (7) learning what a syllable is; and (8) learning the abbreviations for parts of speech. The final activity involves the creation of a nonsense dictionary. The unit includes a form for evaluating the materials, detailed instructions for accomplishing the objectives, student activity sheets, and a sample nonsense dictionary. This document is part of a collection of materials from the Iowa Area Education Agency 7 Teacher Center project. (DC)

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ED239255

DEVELOPING A NONSENSE DICTIONARY

DEVELOPED BY:

CHRISTINE GIBSON
CLASSROOM TEACHER
GREENBRIER ELEMENTARY
WATERLOO, IOWA

COMPILED BY:

AEA-7 TEACHER CENTER
NELLIE GARVEY SCHOOL
2201 E. MITCHELL AVENUE
WATERLOO, IOWA

CS208009

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Cedar Falls, Iowa

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Author(s): Chrisitine Gibson

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AEA 7 Teacher Center
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Teacher Center Policy Board Chair - Doris Mauer
Teacher Center Director - Diane Gibson, Ed. D.

Ronald Dickinson, Ed. D.- Chief Administrator, AEA 7

Dear Educator,

This packet of materials is a step-by step procedure for teaching and reviewing dictionary skills. The directives for teaching each skill are an adaption from materials used in the Waterloo Schools' NRIP program. The student activity sheets and the nonsense dictionary are my own ideas for reinforcing these skills.

The amount of time necessary to complete this packet will vary from classroom to classroom. It will depend on how much drill your students need to master these concepts. I used this material with a fifth grade classroom of twenty-four students. I spent about two hours a week teaching and reviewing dictionary skills, for six weeks. When the class reached the last stage, putting together the class dictionary, I took two full days and three half days for the rewriting and proofing of their work. All together, there was about 35 hours of class work involved in teaching these dictionary skills and writing a nonsense dictionary as a culminating activity.

After completing the dictionary, the students used it for creative writing activities, and I used it to teach context clues. (You can imagine the delight the students and I took in using our own materials, as a resource, in the classroom!)

This packet of materials includes:

1. An evaluation form.
2. Nine underlined objectives with directions for teaching them.
3. Student activity sheets
4. One copy of a completed nonsense dictionary.

Please complete the evaluation form included in this packet when you have finished the materials, and send it into the Teacher Center.

Chris Gibson

DICTIONARY UNIT

Evaluation Form

Please complete the following evaluation form and send it into the Teacher Center via AEA 7 van mail.

This information will be used to determine the effectiveness of these materials, and the number of people using them.

1. How many studnets are you using this material with? _____
   What grade level? _____

2. Are the directives clear?_____(If not, which ones aren't?)_____

   _____

   _____

3. Did you use all of the activities in this packet? _____
   (If not which ones did you skip?)_____

   _____

   _____

4. How long did it take you to complete this packet?

   _____

5. Do you have any suggestions for improving this packet?

   _____

   _____

   _____

6. Would you use this set of materials again? _____
   (If not, why?)_____

   _____

   _____

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Objective II: The student will learn to find an entry word in the dictionary.

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Objective V: The student will learn to find and use the pronunciation key in the dictionary.

Objective VI: The student will learn to find and understand the use of the phonetic spelling.

Objective VII: The student will learn what a syllable is and how to determine the syllables when saying a word.

Objective VIII: The student will learn the abbreviations for the parts of speech. The student will illustrate the nonsense words and write a sentence for each nonsense word.

Objective IX: The classroom will combine individuals' work into a nonsense dictionary.

Objective 1: The student will learn to alphabetize words.

Teacher Says:

1. <u>You will learn to alphabetize words.</u> This means you will arrange words in alphabetical order. That is, the order the letters of the alphabet follow.

   What will you learn to do? *(Encourage the whole class to respond, at the same time, to all questions.)*

2. Recite the alphabet in sequence. Sequence means the order the letters come in the alphabet.

3. Read this list of words with me. *(Use pages 6-14 as a chart, work sheet, or transparency to go along with all of the alphabetizing lesson.)*

4. Name the first letter of each word (p. 6). Which of these letters would come first in the alphabet? Yes, _____ comes first in the alphabet, so that word comes first alphabetically. Which word would come second? Yes, _____ comes second because it begins with the letter ____. *(Continue with step 4 through as many word lists as necessary for students to be able to alphabetize words in consecutive order.)* We say these words are in consecutive order because we have not skipped any letters. What order are these words in?

5. Read this list of words with me (p. 7)

6. Name the first letter of each word. Which of these letters would come first in the alphabet? Yes, ____ comes first in the alphabet, so that word comes first alphabetically. Which word would come next? Yes, ____ comes next because it begins with the letter _____. *(Continue with step 6 through as many word lists as necessary for the student to be able to alphabetize words that are not in consecutive order.)* We say these words are not in consecutive order because some letters of the alphabet are not represented between the first and last words in this sequence.

7. Read this list of words with me (pp. 8-9).

8. Name the first letter of each word. Notice the first letter is the same on all of these words. Since the first letter is the same, we will use the second letter to alphabetize these words. *(Have students alphabetize the lists with you just as you did in steps 4 and 6).*

9. Read this list of words with me (pp. 10-13).

10. Notice the first two letters are the same. Since the first two letters are the same, we will use the third letter to alphabetize these words. *(Have students alphabetize the lists with you just as you did in steps 4, 6 & 8).*

11. Read this list of words with me (p. 14).

12. Notice the first three letters are the same. Since the first three letters are the same, we will use the fourth letter to alphabetize these words. *(Same procedure as steps 4, 6, 8, & 10).*

13. See how easy it is to alphabetize words when you know what to do.

Objective I: Alphabetizing Lists

Words that begin with letters in consecutive order:

__dark	__fence	__Indian	__riddle	__use	__joke	__rocket
__catch	__dirt	__Harvey	__parachute	__picture	__leather	__please
__ago	__elves	__King	__opposite	__quick	__inside	__next
__each	__glass	__Goody	__shovel	__right	__kiss	__o'clock
__bird	__harbor	__Jeff	__questions	__stories	__having	__must
		__Freckles	__noise	__tired	__gone	__quick
					__more	__laughed

* These lists were developed by Phyllis Baethke during a summer workshop. She has given her permission to include them in this packet of materials.

Not in consecutive order:

__arm	__does	__over	__eagle	__wall	__fence
__other	__rocks	__noon	__blast	__your	__jog
__hurry	__write	__fourth	__owl	__read	__gray
__just	__thought	__leaving	__strange	__other	__rollers
__ever	__use	__cream	__paper	__stop	__news
__build	__glass	__yard	__wool	__make	__sister
	__jaw	__unhappy	__trace	__along	__bottom
			__zoo	__dark	

Same first letters:

__about	__blew	__cream	__daylight	__fun	__glass	__pole
__along	__by	__camp	__desert	__forget	__gray	__putting
__air	__bit	__chalk	__dot	__fish	__gets	__past
__asleep	__base	__circle	__draw	__fell	__Goody	__plan
__arm	__been	__cut	__dirt	__face	__grant	__penguin
__another	__boats	__cool	__duck	__fly	__gave	__picture
__ago	__bump			__freckles		__pretty
	__brother					

Same first letter continued:

__rung	__scare	__thaw	__who	__your
__roof	__smoke	__try	__water	__yard
__remember	__soft	__TV	__wild	__yes
__radio	__second	__turn	__write	
__right	__sleepy	__tar	__words	
	__swish	__telephone	__we'll	
	__stopped	__touch		
	__snow	__time		
	__shorty	__two		
	__sand			
	__silly			
	__summer			

Same two first letters:

__ants	__became	__blackbird	__chase	__door	__fast
__another	__beautiful	__blue	__cheep	__down	__farmer
__an	__before	__blew	__choosing	__dot	__fair
__animal	__behind		__chin	__doing	__father
__and	__bent			__does	__fawn
__answer	__been			__Don	__fan
	__began				__fall
	__be				

Same two first letters continued.

__grapes		__hang	__long	__mountain	
__green	__pop	__hall	__logs	__morning	
__ground	__pole	__hadn't	__lost	__moon	__never
__Gruff	__poke	__happens	__loon	__money	__near
__grin	__pond	__have		__mop	__need
	__pork	__harp			__next
	__postcard	__ham			__new
	__pool	__hay			

Same two first letters continued

__Paddy	__roof	__start	__tar	__tree	__watched
__paw	__rope	__stories	__tag	__tracks	__waved
__past	__rocket	__steps	__table	__trim	__wasn't
__parachute	__rollers	__strange	__tan	__troll	__wall
__pairs	__roadbed	__still	__talked	__trucks	__warm
__paper	__robin		__take	__try	__wait
__paw			__tap		__wanted
__pack					__way
__pan					
__pay					
__path					

Same two first letters continued:

__woke	__wife	__into
__word	__wild	__inside
__woods	__winter	__Indians
__won't	__wise	__in
__wolf	__wig	
__wog	__without	
	__wire	

Same first three letters:

and	bla	car	chi	gra	har
Anders	blackbird	care	chick	gray	Harvey
and	blaze	card	chip	grandmother	harbor
Andy	blast	carry	chill	grasshopper	harm
	blanks	Carlo	chin	grapes	harp
		cars			

sha	the	tra	sta	whi
shape	them	tray	stakes	while
sharpener	the	trap	stall	whip
shaving	these	tracks	star	whistle
shakes	then	train	stand	which
shade	there	trace	station	white
	their		stay	
			stack	

Objective II: The student will learn to find an entry word in the dictionary.

Teacher says: <u>You will learn to find an entry word in the dictionary.</u> What will you learn to find? *(Students respond together, "An Entry Word in the Dictionary.")*

Each word listed in the dictionary is called an entry word. What is called an entry word? *(Students respond together, "Each word listed in the Dictionary is called an entry word.")*

Entry words are listed in alphabetical order. How are they listed? *(Alphabetical Order.)*

Entry words look different than the other words on the page. They are usually dark black or boldface print, and stick out into the margin. Name 3 ways entry words can be different than other words? *(boldface print, dark black print, sticks out into the margin.)*

This is a sample dictionary page. *(Use page 17 for a chart, transparency, or worksheet, to go along with this lesson.)* I will find the entry word form. Notice how it sticks out into the margin. Notice the dark black ink. Notice that it is in alphabetical order on this page. What other entry words are listed on this page? *(burlap, coffee, farm, gulf, humus, kiln, Mexican, oasis, shepherd)* Now look on page in your dictionary. *(Provide everyone with a dictionary. Select a page for them to turn to.)*

What is the first entry word on this page?
What is the last entry word on this page?
How many entry words are on this page?

Objective II continued:

You have learned what entry words are and how to find them in the dictionary.
(Continue asking these kinds of questions until you feel confident your students have mastered the concept.)

See how easy it is to find entry words in the dictionary when you know what they are and how to look for them.

Objective II: Sample dictionary page to use with entry word discussion.

burlap (ber'lap), coarse material used for bags, wrappings, and coverings, also called gunny.

coffee (kôf'i), 1. a common dark-brown drink. 2. the seeds from which the drink is made. 3. a tall, tropical shrub on which the seeds grow.

farm (färm), 1. the land which a person uses to raise crops or animals. 2. raise crops or animals either to eat or to sell. 3. cultivate (land) 4. let for hire.

gulf (gulf), 1. a large bay; a large arm of water extending into the land. 2. a very deep break or cut in the earth. 3. wide separation

humus (hū'məs), dark rich soil made from dead leaves and other vegetable matter.

kiln (kil or kiln), furance or oven for burning, baking, or drying something. Limestone is burned in a kiln to make lime. Bricks are baked in a kiln.

Mexican (mek's kən), 1. of Mexico or its people. 2. native or inhabitant of Mexico,

oasis (ō ā'sis). fertile spot in the desert where there is water. o a ses (ō ā'sēz).

sheph'erd (shep' ərd), 1. man who takes care of sheep. 2. take care of. 3. guide; direct. 4. person who cares for and protects.

Name _____

Date _____

Student Activity: Entry Words and Alphabetizing

Write your favorite word beside the letter of the alphabet it begins with. If you can't think of a word, look in a dictionary for the words that start with that letter. Choose one you like the looks of.

a _____ n _____

b _____ o _____

c _____ p _____

d _____ q _____

e _____ r _____

f _____ s _____

g _____ t _____

h _____ u _____

i _____ v _____

j _____ w _____

k _____ x _____

l _____ y _____

m _____ z _____

Name _____

Date _____

Student Activity: 1st draft Entry Words and Alphabetizing

Are you ready for some fun? Look at each word you chose for your alphabetical list. Leave the first letter of the word as it is but mix up the rest of the letters.

Example: wonderful werfuldon

a _____ n _____

b _____ o _____

c _____ p _____

d _____ q _____

e _____ r _____

f _____ s _____

g _____ t _____

h _____ u _____

i _____ v _____

j _____ w _____

k _____ x _____

l _____ y _____

m _____ z _____

Objective III: The student will learn to use guide words in the dictionary.

Teacher Says: <u>You will learn to use guide words in the dictionary.</u> A guide word helps you find entry words in the dictionary. What does a guide word hlep you do? *(Find entry words)*

Look on page ___ in your dictionary. At the top of each column there is a guide word. *(You may have to change this wording to fit the dictionaries your class is using.)* What are the guide words?

Look at the first entry word on page . What is it? Look at the guide word on the left. Is it the same as the first entry word? *(Yes)* Now look at the guide word on the right. Is it the same as the last entry word? *(Yes)*

The left guide word tells you the first entry word on that page, and the right guide word tells you the last entry word on that page.

All of the entry words on a page fall alphabetically between the two guide words.

Guide words are at the top of dictionary pages to help you decide quickly whether or not the entry word you are looking for is on that page. Why are guide words at the top of the dictionary page? *(Continue this discussion until you feel your students have mastered this concept.)*

See how quickly you can find entry words when you know how to use the guide words.

Name _____

Date _____

Student Activity: Review of Alphabetizing, Entry Words, and Guide Words

Complete sentences 1-5 with the words or phrases given below. Some will not be used.

1. Words are in alphabetical order when _____ _____
2. _____ entry words are listed in alphabetical order in the dictionary.
3. Guide words are found at the _____ of the dictionary page.
4. Guide words are the _____ _____
5. Each new listing on a dictionary page is an _____.

__ entry word

__ first and last entry on each page

__ they are in the order in which the letters of the alphabet follow

__ Some

__ All

__ Most

__ top

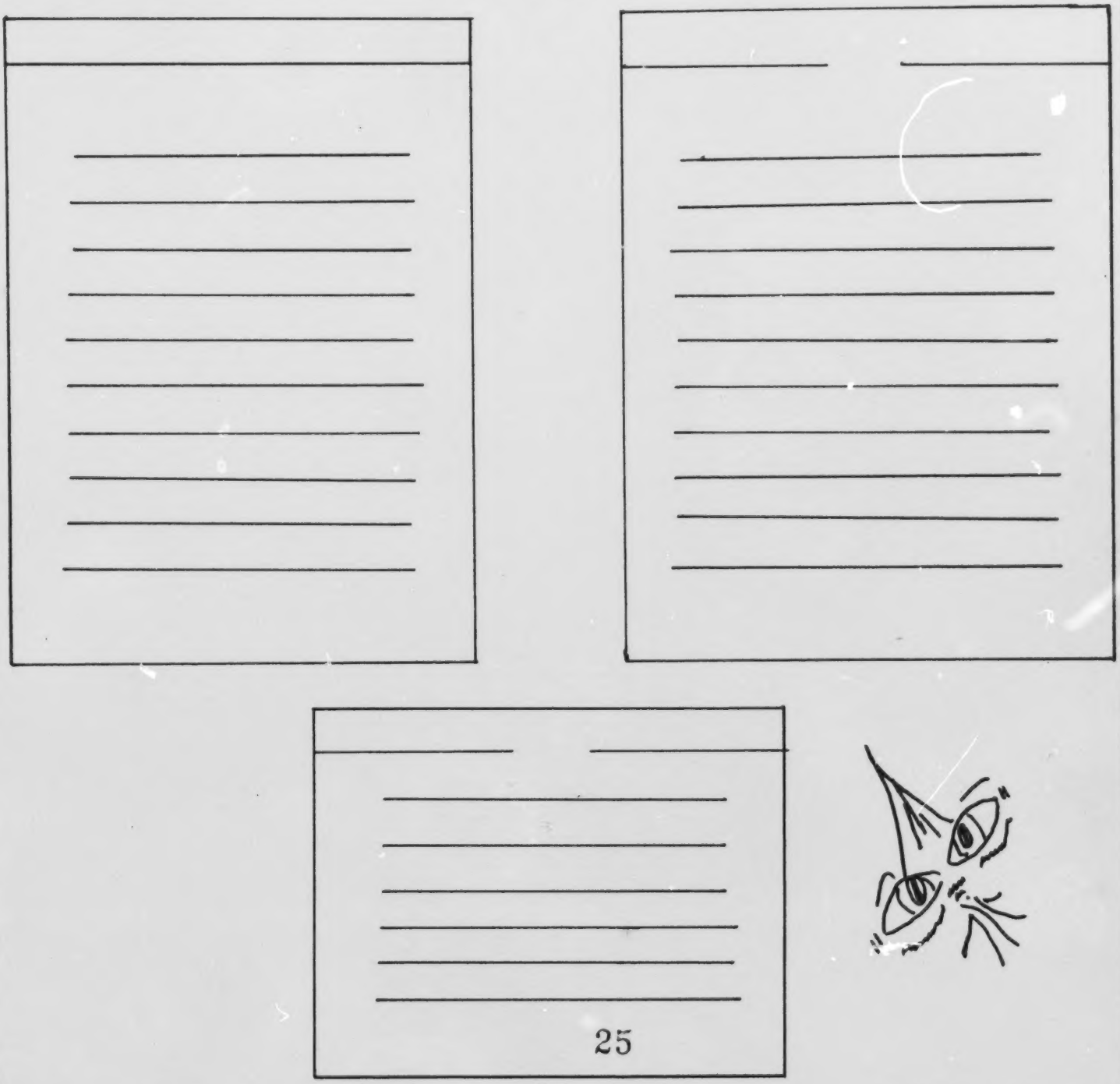
__ side

Name _____

Date _____

Student Activity: 2nd draft Review of Guide Words, Alphabetizing and Entry Words.

Alphabetize your 26 nonsense words in these rectangles. Write in your guide words.



Objective IV: The student will learn what a definition is and that a word may have more than one definition.

Teacher Says: <u>You will learn what a dictionary definition is and that a word may have more than one definition.</u>

A definition is the meaning of a word. It tells you what the word means. What is a definition? *(The meaning of a word)*

If an entry word has more than one meaning, it will have more than one definition.

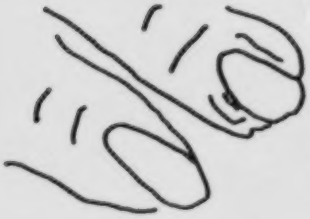
Open your dictionaries to page . Find the entry word _____. How many definitions are given for this entry word? Let's read the definitions together. Now, I will use the word in a sentence. Tell me which definition I use. *(Repeat these questions with your students until you feel they have mastered using dictionary definitions.)*

See how easy it is to find the definitions of a word when you know what it is.

Name _____

Date _____

Student Activity: 3rd draft Definitions



Imagination time! Your nonsense words need defintions. Sound hard? It isn't, if you just relax and let your brain guide you. Here are some tips.

1. Look up some words you already know in the dictionary. Study how the definitions are written.
2. Definitions do not have to be in sentences. They can be words or phrases.
3. Each different meaning is numbered.
4. Your meanings can be real things or things you have made up. They can be places, actions, or word that describe places or actions.

example: werfuldon 1. silly 2. goofy 3. laughing without a good reason 4. not able to control your laughter

Nonsense Word		Definitions
a.		
b.		
c.		
d.		
e.		

Name _____

Date _____

Student Activity: 3rd draft Definitions

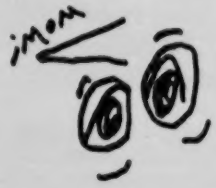
	Nonsense Word	Definitions
f.		
g.		
h.		
i.		
j.		
k.		
l.		
m.		
n.		
o.		
p.		
q.		

Name _____

Date _____

Student Activity: 3rd draft
Definitions

	Nonsense Word	Definitions
r.		
s.		
t.		
u.		
v.		
w.		
x.		
y.		
z.		



Objective V: The student will learn to find and use the pronunciation key.

Teacher Says: <u>You will learn to find and use the pronunciation key.</u> The pronunciation key is a guide that tells you how to say an entry word. What is the pronunciation key? *(A guide that tells how to say an entry word.)*

The pronunciation key is usually found on the inside cover of the dictionary. A smaller key is found at the bottom of the dictionary page. *(This may vary depending on the dictionary you are using.)*

Notice how letters are shown and then words are given. The words tell you how to say the letters.

Find this letter _____ *(Make a chart of some letters from the pronunciation key)* in your pronunciation key. Read the word beside it. How is the letter pronounced in the word? *(Continue this discussion until you feel the students have mastered this concept.)*

Turn to page ____ in your dictionary. Point to the pronunciation key on that page. Read it with me. When do you think you would use this shortened key? *(A quick check of most frequently used sounds of the vowels)*

See how easy it is to find and use the pronunciation key when you know what it is.

Objective VI: The student will learn to find and understand the use of the phonetic spelling.

Teacher Says: <u>You will learn to find and understand the use of the phonetic spelling.</u>

The phonetic spelling is found after the entry word. It is usually enclosed in parentheses. These are parenthese ( ).

Where is the phonetic spelling found? (*After the entry word*) What are these marks called ( )?

The phonetic spelling of the word is to show how to pronounce the word. What does the phonetic spelling show you? (*How to pronounce the word*)

The phonetic spelling of a word is written with just the sounds you hear and say. Sometimes symbols are used to show these sounds. The pronunciation key shows you how to say these sounds.

To learn to pronounce an entry word, use the pronunciation key to read the phonetic spelling.

Use the pronunciation key in your dictionary to pronounce these words. (*A list of phonetic spellings is provided. Use this discussion as often as necessary to help the students master this concept.*)

Notice a mark that looks like this ´. (*Write an accent mark on the board.*) This is called an accent mark. It is used to help you know which syllable to say the loudest. Some words have more than one accent mark. The lighter mark is called a secondary accent mark and the darker mark is the primary accent mark. Practice saying these words with the stress where it is shown. (*Continue practicing until you feel the students have mastered this concept.*)

Objective VI: Phonetic spellings to be used with phonetic spelling discussion.

1. nōt
2. bak
3. bag
4. bāt
5. kə-nōō'
6. bū' ti fōōl
7. in' deks
8. mō' shun
9. nol' ej
10. kash' ēr
11. def' i nish' un
12. tel' e fōn
13. ok' si jen
14. kun' tre
15. be lün'
16. dan' jer
17. sər prīzd'
18. hel' ə kop' tər
19. lī' brer ē
20. ev' rē wum
21. pen' gwin
22. wun' dər fəl
23. sek' ənd
24. ad' mə ra' shən
25. kən gracn' ə la' shənz

Objective VII: The student will learn what a syllable is and how to determine the syllables when saying a word.

Teacher Says: You will learn what a syllable is and how to determine the syllables when saying a word.

A syllable is a word or part of a word containing just one vowel sound. How many vowel sounds does a syllable contain?

The number of vowel sounds in a word tells you the number of syllables.

Say note. How many vowel sounds do you hear? How many syllables are there? *(Continue this questioning using page 31 as long as it takes for the students to master this concept.)*

Sometimes the syllables shown in the entry word are different from the syllables shown in the respelling. This is because the entry word shows end of the line word division. The phonetic spelling represents the number of sounds you hear when you pronounce the word. *(Write the following list of words on the board. Have the students look them up and write their entry word division and their pronunciation. 1. experience 2. dessert 3. frizzy 4. fritter 5. letter 6. summer 7. grammar 8. hammer 9. professor)*

Objective VII: Syllables

One syllable words

sick	sing
gap	play
note	eat
bag	fun
list	jet
talk	cow

Two syllable words

ignite	window
goddess	funny
insteps	running
include	into
pillow	because

Three syllable words

majestic	syllable
hurriance	different
retreating	determine
janitor	beautiful
elation	signature

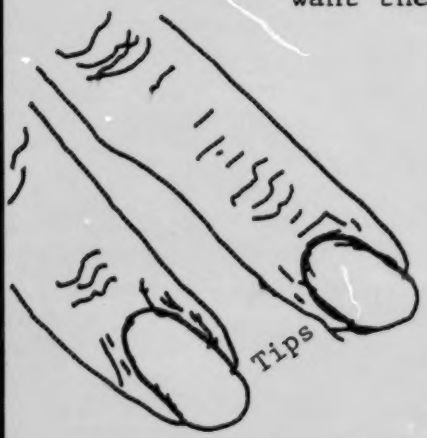
*Page 32 was missing from this document prior to its being submitted to the ERIC Document Reproduction Service.

Name _____

Date _____

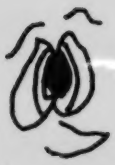
Student Activity: 4th draft Pronunciations

Your marvelous nonsense words need pronunciations. On the following sheets, list your nonsense words in alphabetical order. Write down their meanings. Now make up pronunciations for your words. Remember, these are nonsense words so you may decide how you want them to sound when spoken. Here are some tips.



1. Use a pronunciation key from a dictionary.
2. If the word has two or more syllables, use an accent mark.
3. A word usually has 4 or more syllables to have a primary and a secondary accent mark.
4. Each syllable must contain one vowel sound.

example: werfuldon (wər ful don') 1. silly 2. goofy 3. laughing without a good reason 4. not able to control your laughter



Name _____

Date _____

Student Activity: 4th draft Pronunciations

	Nonsense Word	Pronunciation	Definition
a.			
b.			
c.			
d.			
e.			
f.			
g.			
h.			
i.			
j.			
k.			
l.			
m.			
			36

Name _____

Date _____

Student Activity: 4th draft Pronunciations

	Nonsense Word	Pronunciation	Definition
n.		( )	
o.		( )	
p.		( )	
q.		( )	
r.		( )	
s.		( )	
t.		( )	
u.		( )	
v.		( )	
w.		( )	
x.		( )	
y.		( )	
z.		( )	

Objective VIII: (prerequisite: The student should know what a noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and pronoun is. The student should know how to write a sentence. The student should know what an illustration is.) The student will learn the abbreviations for the parts of speech. The student will use the nonsense words in sentences and illustrate the sentences.

Teacher Says: You will learn abbreviations for the parts of speech. What will you learn? *(The abbreviations for the parts of speech)*

An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word. What is an abbreviation? *(A shortened form of a word)*

A noun is the name for a person, place, thing, or idea. The abbreviation for a noun is N. What is the abbreviation for a noun? *(N)*

A pronoun is a word that can be used in place of a noun. The abbreviation for a pronoun is Pron. What is the abbreivation for a pronoun? *(Pron)*

An adjective is a word that describes a noun. The abbreviation for an adjective is Adj. What is the abbreviation for an adjective? *(Adj.)*

An adverb is a word that described verbs. It tells exactly how, when, or where any action is done. The abbreviation for an adverb is Adv. What is the abbreviation for an adverb? *(Adv.)* *(Continue this discussion until you feel that the students have mastered this concept.)*

See how easy it is to write abbreviations when you know how to do it.

Name _____

Date _____

Student Activity: Review of Parts of Speech and their abbreviations.

Match the abbreviation with the word it stands for.

1.	N.	Adjective
2.	Pron.	Pronoun
3.	V. or Vb.	Noun
4.	Adv.	Verb
5.	Adj.	Adverb

Match the abbreviation with its meaning.

1.	N.	A word that tells exactly about a verb.
2.	Pron.	A word that tells about a noun.
3.	V. or Vb.	A word that shows action.
4.	Adv.	A word that can take the place of a noun.
5.	Adj.	The name for a person, place, thing, or idea.

Name _____

Date _____

Student Activity: Parts of speech, their appreviations, and sentences.

You have created 26 new words. Each of those words is a part of speech. You can decide what part of speech a word is by its meaning and the way it is used in a sentence. Your next activity is to use your nonsense word in a sentence. The sentence should help to define the word. Read my two sentences using werfuldon.

1. Werfuldon is a nonsense word.
2. The laughter of the werfuldon children was so loud we couldn't hear the movie.

Why is the second sentence better then the first sentence?

_____

_____

_____

After you have written your sentence, use it and the definition to decide what part of speech that word is. Write the abbreviation for that part of speech in the space provided. Here is how you do it. Study the second werfuldon sentence above. (Remember, it means silly or goofy.) In the sentence it seems to be telling about the children. Children is a noun because they are people. Werfuldon must be an adjective because it is telling about the children.

Name _____

Date _____

Student Activity: Parts of Speech, their abbreviations, and sentences

Here are some tips to keep in mind when making the decision about the part of speech your words are used as.

1. Use the word in a sentence that helps you to understand the meaning.
2. Study the sentence and the definition.
3. If the word is a noun, it will make sense in one of these two sentence forms.

   The _____ is here.

   The _____ are here.

4. If the word is a pronoun, it can take the place of a noun. A pronoun would fit into one of these sentence frames.

   The _____ is here.

   The _____ are here.

   _____ is here.

   _____ are here.

5. If the word is a verb, it will show action. Often the definition will begin with

   to _____

   or to act _____.

6. If the word is an adjective, it will give details about a noun.
7. If the word is an adverb, it will describe the verb. It will tell how, when, or where any action is done.

Name _____

Date _____

Student Activity: 5th draft Parts of Speech, their abbreviations, and sentences
(*Each student should have 13 of these)

Nonsense Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech
	( )	

Definition

Sentence

Illustration

Nonsense Word	Pronunciation	Part of Speech
	( )	

Definition

Sentence

Illustration

Name _____

Date _____

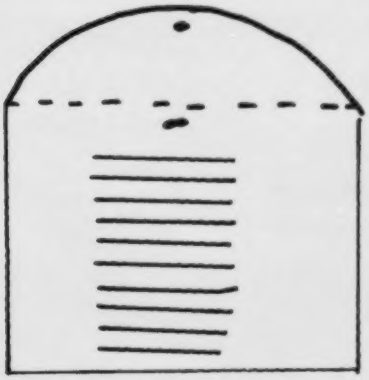
Student Activity: Illustrations

The last step in completing your own nonsense dictionary is to illustrate some of your words. If you look through the dictionary, there are some entry words that have pictures with the definitions. These pictures are called illustrations.

You are now ready to illustrate some of your words. You do not need to illustrate all of the words. Draw you illustrations in pencil in the squares provided on the Parts of speech activity sheet. (pg. 40)

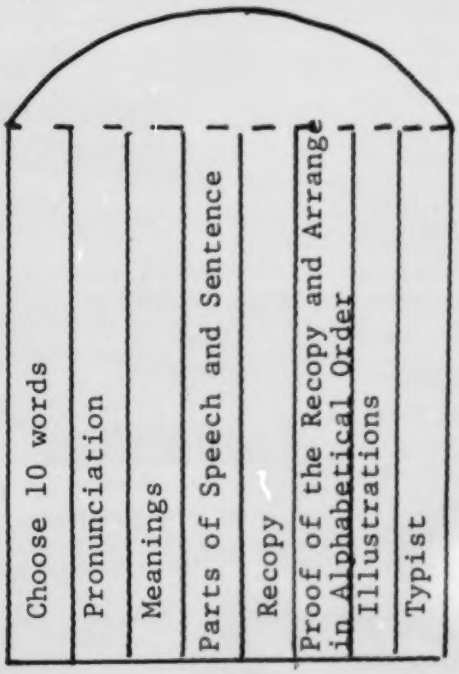
Objective IX: The classroom will combine individuals' work into a nonsense dictionary that has at least ten words for each letter of the alphabet.

Teacher Says: <u>You will combine your work on your nonsense dictionaries into a class nonsense dictionary.</u> The class dictionary will contain at least ten nonsense words for each letter of the alphabet.



Everyone, please cut your words apart. *(Have ready 26 envelopes large enough to put the words in. Each envelope should be marked with one letter of the alphabet. One side of the envelope should have ten blanks on it. The other side should have graph #1 (shown on page 46)*

Now, I will divide you into small groups. *(Divide the class into small groups of 2 or 3)*



I will divide these 26 envelopes between the groups. Your job is to study the nonsense words in each envelope. Select the ten best nonsense words for each envelope. Remove the other words and give them to me. *(These can be returned to the authors.)* List the ten words you have chosen in alphabetical order on the front of the envelope. On the back of the envelope, check the work you have completed for that letter on the graph.

Now I will divide you into 6 groups. Each group will have a job to do. You will do the same job on all 26 sets of nonsense words. When you have completed your job on an envelope, fill in the appropraite space on the graph on the envelope and on the graph on the board. *(Put graph #2 on page 46 on the board. Show the students how to mark on it. Use this as a record to keep track of the work that is completed.)*

Objective IX continued

Here are the six groups and their job descriptions.

1. Pronunciation

    1. Make sure the same phonetic key is used for all of the words.
    2. Make sure that the word is divided into syllables according to the vowel sounds.
    3. Make sure the accent mark is there.
    4. Make sure the word can be pronounced.

2. Meanings

    1. Make sure that the meanings are numbered where necessary.
    2. Make sure that the meanings make sense.
    3. Check for spelling mistakes.

3. Part of Speech and Sentence

    1. Make sure the word is used in the sentence as the part of speech it is supposed to be.
    2. Make sure the sentence is a sentence.
    3. Make sure the sentence is correctly puncuated and the spelling is o.k.

4. Recopy

    1. Rewrite all of the words in your very best handwriting.

5. Proof the Recopy and arrange the words in Alphabetical Order

    1. Proof everything from neatness to spelling.
    2. Tape the words together in alphabetical order.

6. Draw the Illustrations

    1. Draw the illustrations in the boxes of the words that are illustrated.
    2. Draw in pencil. Go over it in black felt tip pen.

Objective IX continued

3. Make sure the drawing is clear.
4. Design the cover to the dictionary.

When all letters have been proofed, turn the work over to a typist. *(A parent volunteer typed the dictionary on a primary typewriter. She worked on the letters, in the classroom, as soon as one whole envelope was ready to go. The drawings were cut from the hand written copy and glued into place on the typed copy when it was completed. Printing will depend on your school's resources. In the Waterloo District, the work was sent into Central Duplicating for printing and binding.)*

Objective IX Graphs

1

Letter	Choose 10 words	Pronunciation	Meanings	Part of Speech and Sentence	Recopy	Proof of the Recopy and Arrange in Alphabetical Order	Illustrations	Typist

2

Letters	Choose 10 Words	Pronunciation	Meanings	Part of Speech and Sentence	Recopy	Proof of the Recopy and Arrange in Alphabetical Order	Illustrations	Typist
a								
b								
c								
d								
e								
f								
g								
h								
i								
j								
k								
l								
m								
n								
o								
p								
q								
r								
s								
t								
u								
v								
w								
x								
y								
z								

Lais Lanot Rickshalnotry

Lais Lanot Rickshanary

Created And Coordinated By

Christine Gibson

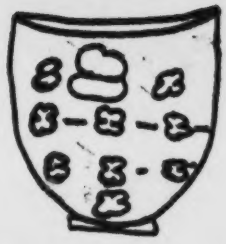
Pam Baethke

Lindy Daters - Cover

Written And Illustrated By

Scott Ackart
Jim Anderson
Troy Barnes
Angela Burford
Tom Burt
Nena Campbell
David Creswell
Mike DeHart
Antuan Dunn
Jeff Hart
Don Maurer
Stacy Miller
Nisa Neil
Carolyn Newson
Stacy Potwin
Troy Schatz
Tammy Skinner
Keith Smith
Jacquie Stone
Lucille Todd
Lorieann Westemeier
Angela Winters
Chris Wright
Danelle Yeager

abowl (ˈə-bōl) n 1: a rounded dish 2: vary in size 3: a dish used to hold things 4: abowl has sides and depth 5: abowl can be made of different substances (My mom put chili in the abowl.)



acoon (ə-ˈkün) n 1:acoon may come from a red or white oak tree 2: it's oval-shaped 3: the bottom is like an abowl 4: the top is like a lid on an abowl 5: this lid-like top has a stem 6: an acoon is the nut or fruit on an oak tree (Squirrels like to eat acoons.)

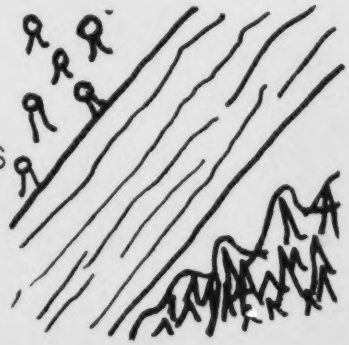
acork (ə'kȯrk) n 1: an acork comes from the oak tree 2: it's oval-shaped 3: the bottom is like an abowl 4: it is soft 5: usually light brown in color 6: if you press on it with something hard, you will leave an impression of that thing. (An acork popped out of the bottle.)

adeep (ə-'dēp) adj 1: adeep is a measurement 2: it stands for 10 fathoms or 60 feet in depth (The ocean is 23,000 adeeps deep.)

alavendo (al-ə-'ven-dō) n 1: alavendo is a disease 2: it is caused by air pollution 3: just worms get it 4:

they get it when they have dug their entrance too wide and too much polluted air gets in (Many earthworms are dying because of alavendo.)

alongland (ə'lóng-land) n 1: alongland is a name for a certain land formation 2: it's a long piece of land surrounded by mountains or forests (The people sold their alongland to the Indians because it was too isolated for normal job opportunities.)

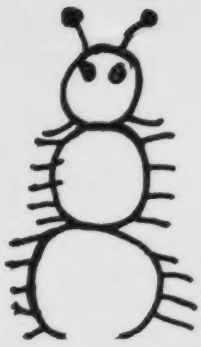


alp ('alp) n 1: the alp is the part of the body that protects your brain 2: it's made of bone (I saw my alp on the x-ray from the x-ray machine.)

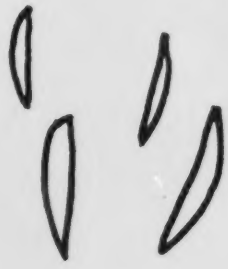
amblopea (am'blō-pē-ə) n 1: amblopea is a bad infection 2: animals and people over 20 years can get it 3: it's caused from open sores that have been exposed to dirty water (Scientists say that amblopea is a bad disease that does not have a cure.)

amoke (ə-'mōk) n 1: it's a yellow substance in an egg 2: it's oval-shaped 3: it's semi-solid 4: it's easy to smash 5: it can be eaten raw or cooked (My mom does not like the amoke of the egg.)

anterfuss (an-tər-'fəs) n
1: an insect 2: it has three parts to its body--the heart, stomach, and thorax 3: it eats anything it can get ahold of, particularly rocks (I put an anterfuss in my sister's pillow-case last night.)

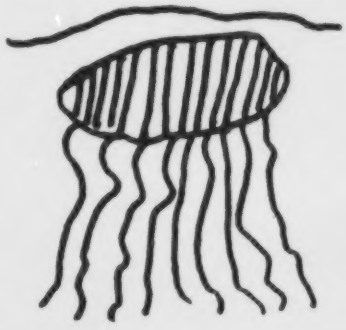


applecut (ap-'əl-kət) adj: an apple that is cut into four parts (My friend likes applecut apples with vegetable soup.

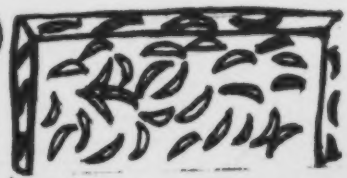


babrob (bə-'brȯb) n: any of a type of warm-blooded, egglaying, vertibrate animals with feathers (My sister let the babrob out of it's cage.)

balogus (bə'-lō-gəs) n 1: a fish that is not rare but is hard to find 2: has blue, purple and green stripes 3: when swimming, moves like a jellyfish. (The balogus was lying dead on shore.)



bannana-pool ('bə-nə-nə-pül) n: a pool for bananas to soak in before used in cooking (At the factory they put the bananas in the bannana-pool to soak before making the banana cream pies.)

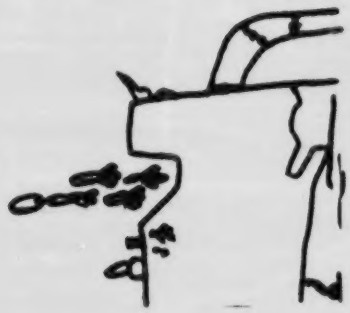


bart ('bärt) n 1: a species that lived long ago 2: they look like frogs 3: the colors are brown, white, and blue 4: they swim and have big eyes (The bart is an extinct species.)

befun (bē-'fən) adj 1: to be kind, fun, and cheerful 2: to get along 3: to be friends (I have a befun friend that lives next door.)

beamdeep ('bēm-dēp) n 1: legs made out of wood and steel 2: you walk across it 3: it's used for gymnastics (The gymnastics team was using the beamdeep in the competition.)

bud-do-do (ˈbəd-dō-dō) n
1: a machine that makes carrots 2: it helps stores eliminate problems of getting in seasonal produce (The invention of the bud-do-do helps to reduce the price of carrots.)



buttonbun (bə-ˈtən-bən) n
1: something that holds pants, shirts, skirts, etc., together 2: they come in all shapes, sizes, and colors (My mom sewed a buttonbun on my school shirt.)

callacus (ˈkal-ə-kəs) n
1: it is a type of plant that has human habits 2: it is green with purple leaves (The callacus was dying because it didn't get enough sunlight and water.)

captainsub (ˈkap-tān-səb)
n: a man or boy who delivers mail or who collects mail from public mailboxes (It was a rainy day when the captainsub was going outside to do his mailing job.)

Catis (kə-ˈtis)prop n:
1: Catis is the name of a tiny island in the Gulf of Mexico

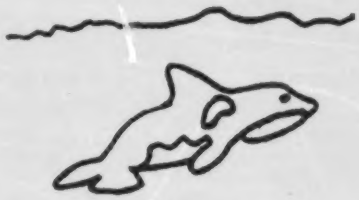
2: the rare fruit denterest, is grown here (There is a population of 100 on the island of Catis.)

ceet (ˈkēt) n 1: a disease that makes your ears grow bigger when ycu tell lies 2: your ears get so big you can't get out the door and you get stuck if you try (My friend's doctor said he had the ceet.)

celt (ˈkelt) n: a strip of flexible material worn around a person's body for holding up clothes (She needs a celt to hold up her pants.)

chin-mine (chin-'mīn)
adj: an expert at pulling themselves over the chinning bar (I'm not a chin-mine.)

clump ('klәmp) n: a fish that has 32 teeth and he has three eyes (They discovered a clump's tooth on the ocean floor that was 19,000,000 years old.)



cobe ('cōb) n 1: a thing full of colc food that has arms, legs, and feet 2: it runs on electri-city 3: it runs all over 4: it runs because it doesn't want to get picked up by the

County Mounties or
the City Kitties
(The Cobe Company
is missing a cobe.)

coo ('kü) v: to weep
or yell out (My
friend was cooing
for some cookies.)

coomak ('kü-mak) n
1: it's a container
that people use for
storing food 2: it's
made of different
kinds of non-flammable
animal skins (Mom
forgot to put the
carrots in the coomak.)

Debundal (dē-bən-dəl) n
1: this is a celebration
2: welcome back party
3: the main dish is
pizza 4: the main
drink is pepsi 5:
you must have been
gone at least one
month to have a
Debundal celebration
(We will give him a
Debundal party.)

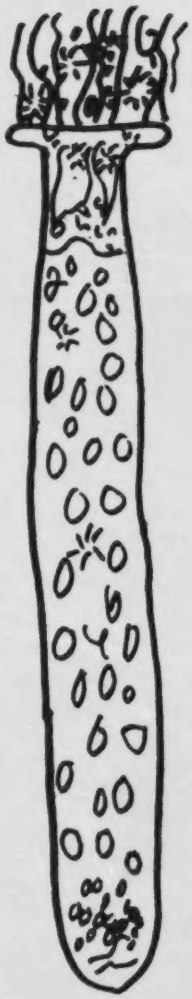
demind (dē-mīnd) adj 1:
mean 2: ugly 3:
gruesome 4: scary
5: loathsome (You
can see his demind
eyes.)

denterest (den-tər-est)
n 1: denterest is a
wine 2: it is a red
wine 3: the denterest
fruit is a cross

between a grape and a cherry 4: this fruit is grown on a tiny island in the Gulf of Mexico 5: the name of this tiny island is called Catis 6: to be really good, this wine must age for two centuries--200 years (Denterest is a good wine.)

digart (dī-gärt) n 1: something you put in a car to make it run 2: it goes in the right side of the car 3: it has acid in it 4: when the digart stops running you use cable jumpers to start it up again (The digart is very important to your car.)

disom (dis-om) n 1: a germ that scientists think is very dangerous 2: it's all different colors 3: you catch it where there are lots of trees 4: if you catch blue disom, you will turn blue; if you catch red disom, you will turn red, and so on 5: you can only catch disom if you have climbed a tree at midnight and are looking at the full moon 6: only people with purple eyes can catch it (The germ disom causes a colorful reaction.)



dorkup (dork-ap) v 1: moving around on your head 2: toes

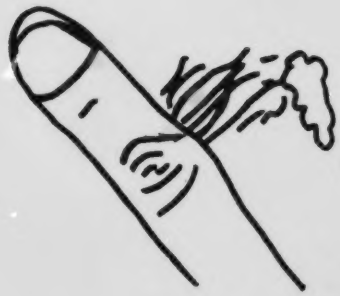
are spread apart 3: your tongue is wiggling 4: your shoes are on your ears (After dorkuping, his ears hurt.)

dorn ('dȯrn) n 1: an upside-down mountain 2: there is snow on the bottom 3: the top has a lake in it 4: a hat fits on the top (They found dorn carvings in cave men caves.)

Drum-breaker (drəm-'brāk-ər) prop n. 1: it's a creature 2: it roars like a drum 3: it's big and ugly 4: it started its roaring because it was cold and wanted off of Pluto 5: now it is

breaking eardrums
6: we can hear its
voice on earth every
time it thunders
(The Drum-breaker
nearly broke 20
people's eardrums.)

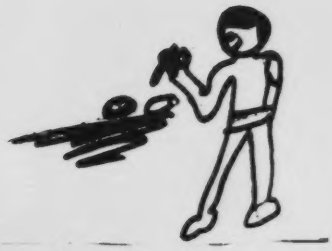
ebled (ə-bled) v: gushing blood (She ebled when she got cut.)



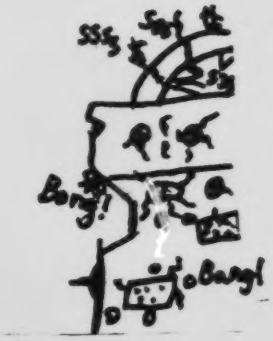
ee-beagler (ē-ˈbēg-lər) n 1: an ee-beaglèr is a specific robot 2: it's held together by nuts and bolts 3: it will rust in water 4: it is king of robots because there are so many ee-beagler's (The ee-beagler likes oil.)

eggler ('ē-gler) adj 1: anxious to do something 2: someone that can't wait to do something (He is very eggler to get married.)

eggpen ('eg-pen) n: a person that draws on Easter eggs with a pen (The Easter bunny is an eggpen.)



eker ('ē-kər) n: an eker is a broken ekon (I saw an eker.)



ekon ('ē-kȯn) n 1: an ekon garbage can is a machine 2: t is machine can talk or it can prevent loneliness 3: its most important job is taking care of the garbage 4: the garbage is also its fuel so the more you feed it the more efficiently it will

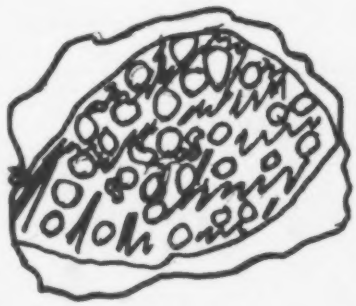
run (I gave the ekon a pop can.)

empa (em-'pə) n 1: a school for deaf animals 2: animals are taught to read sign language (I took my canary to the empa.)

engnewland ('en-nü-lənd) n 1: something that gives a better flavor to foods 2: a spice 3: this spice comes from an engnewland plant 4: this is a strong-tasting spice (I put engnewland on the pizza.)

erk ('ərk) v: fast walk (He will erk a mile.)

Erp (ˈərp) prop n 1: it's a planet shaped like an eye with red and purple spots on it 2: it's in a different galaxy 3: the surface is like quicksand and looks like slime 4: it has a world inside it so if you step on this planet you will sink into the planet and onto the world (We saw the planet Erp.)



fallaco (fä-ˈlə-kō) n
1: it is half insect and half bird 2: it lives on the island of Catis 3: its favorite fruit is the denterest fruit (He saw the fallaco in the denterest tree.)

Feedom-forcea (fē-ˈdəm-fȯr-ˈsā)
prop n: a man like Superman (Feedom-forcea saved the spacecraft.)

feetlips (ˈfēt-lips)
n 1: a kind of makeup for your lips 2: it makes your lips sparkle silvery (She put feetlips on in the classroom.)

fepan (fē-'pan) n 1: someone with a big nose with two lumps on it 2: the nose is made from wood so when you touch it you get slivers in your fingers (My friend's nose has fepan.)

ferby (fər-'bē) n 1: a bush you can get sick from 2: it's all different colors; green, blue, red, purple 3: it's all different colors because a scientist that was walking by spilled disom germs on it 4: these germs make you ill if you put your finger on the ferby bush (The

scientist was studying the ferby bush.)

fingermade ('fing-ər-mād) n: a robot that makes fingers (The fingermade was hard at work.)

foe ('fō) n 1: it is a smelly odor caused by sweating 2: your whole body can get it (I caught foe by working out last week.)

fortyphones ('fȯr-tē-fōns) n: 39 phones too many (The fortyphones echoed throughout the house.)

foundor ('fȯn-'dȯr) n 1: a door that takes you in a diff-erent time zone 2: this door is found

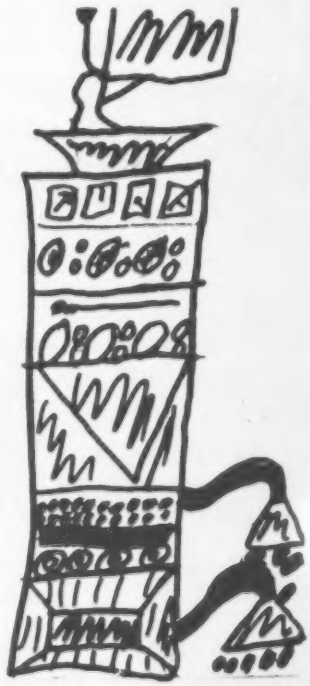
in a secret lab for the gifted and talented for young scientists (I went into a foundor and never came back.)

furdy (fər-ˈdē) n 1: a thing that is part inchworm and part snake 2: there's one knot on each end 3: it's very thin in the middle 4: it lives in green hair that has curls (The furdy lives in a funny home.)

gallaca (gal-ə-ˈkə) n:
a foot that is flat on the bottom and round all over. (That gallaca doesn't have any toes!)

garhart (gär-ˈhärt) n:
a person that will live to be at least a million years old (The garhart died when he was 2,000,000 years old.)

geezer (ˈgē-zər) n 1:
a machine that makes gum balls 2: it has two long pipes that spit out the gum balls 3: it is made of metal 4: it makes rumbling noises 5: a metal box connects the pipes 6: the metal box is heated which



causes it to expand; when it cools, it contructs 7: this expanding and contracting forces the gum through the pipes 8: the pipes spit out gum balls (I wish I had a geezer.)

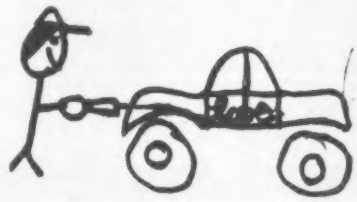
gerk ('gərk) n 1: when you are sad you put on a pair of gerks 2: a pair of phony rubber lips that form a smile from ear to ear (The gerk was shaped wrong.)

giger ('gi-gər) v: digging (They gigered to Dracula's coffin.)

giggerpig (gig-'ər-pig) n: a pig that laughs alot and grows two heads (People came from miles around to

see the giggerpig
giggle and eat at
the same time.)

ginker (ˈgiŋk-ər) n:
a little brat or snot
that goes around
spraying mustard on
cars and then sticks
toilet paper on the
mustard (The ginker
wrecked my car!)

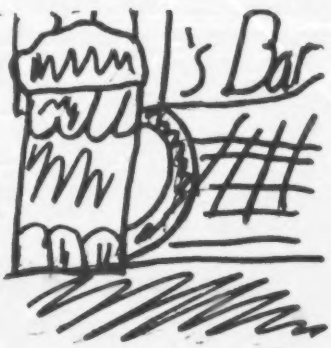


glop (ˈglȯp) n: a ginker
that picks on smaller
ginkers (The glop was
arrested for using
catsup.instead of
mustard.)

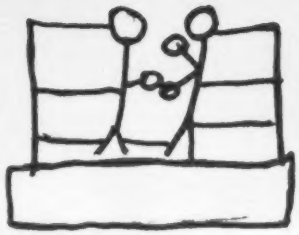
gualcomock (ˈgal-cō-mōk)
n 1: something to
keep your feet warm
2: varying in size 3:
some are solid colors
and some are checkered

4: some are made of wool, nylon, and cotton ("Did you dry my gualcomocks yet Mom?")

Gugless (gəg-'ləs)
prop n: a soft drink that fizzles in your mouth (The Gugless is a soft drink that is very popular.)

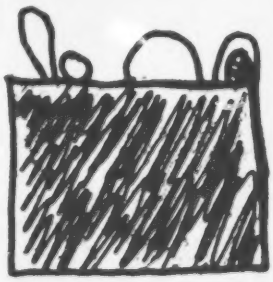


hibert ('hī-bərt) adj 1: a performance fighter 2: like Leon Spinks (That's a hibert fighter.)

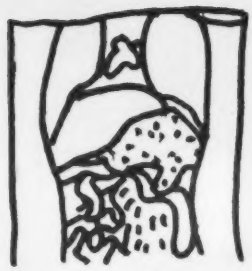


hikit (hi-'kit) n 1: a mosquito that prefers orange juice instead of blood 2: this caused the orange juice prices to rise (That hikit drank my orange juice.)

hoth ('hȯth) n 1: a container that holds large objects 2: like a television, a table, a bike, or a hot water heater (The hoth was very heavy because a table was in it.)

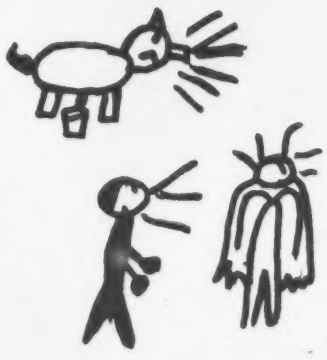


inda (in-'da) n 1: a germ that can get into a person's stomach 2: it is caused by swallowing polluted air (Did you get inda?)



ing ('ing) n 1: a house for short people 2: they couldn't be taller than one foot or they would hit the ceiling (Did you get in the ing?)

inkpig ('ingk-pig) n 1: the blood of a pig is made into ink 2: this ink is sold to pirates and Dracula (He bought a bottle of inkpig for $1.00.)



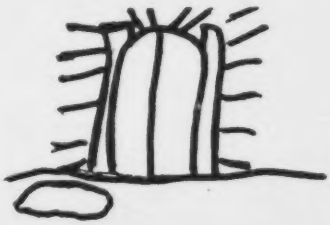
ioo-ioo (i-ü-'i-ü) n 1: a sore 2: caused by touching sharp things 3: when you get an ioo-ioo, you start to ebled blood (I got an ioo-ioo when I fell off my skateboard.)

Ippi ('ip-ē) prop n 1: a river 2: it flows across the United States 3: it is 25,000 feet at its deepest point 4: it is a mile wide at its widest point 5: it is not polluted (I rowed down the Ippi in my boat.)

isk ('isk) n 1: a shield to cover the body 2: its job is to keep people warm 3: it can be made

from wool, cotton, fur or any other material that is warm 4: they vary in size (The isk is in the bedroom.)

iugo (yü-'gō) n 1: a chicken with a halo 2: it is a gold and silver color 3: it is on its way to heaven (I found an iugo on the hill.)



jamber ('jam-bər) adj: liking to jump rope (The jamber girl practiced a lot.)

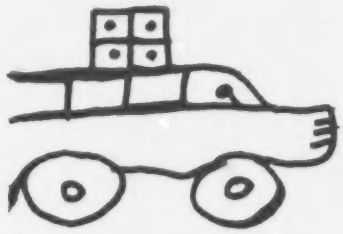
jeeps ('jēps) n 1: an object that tells you which polar direction you are going 2: ships have them 3: hikers sometimes carry them 4: the cases can be any shape but the instrument is usually round 5: it needs a magnet for it to work (We took the jeeps to the North Pole and it pointed straight up.)

jobgem ('jȯb-ˌjem) n 1: people who work to make money 2: people who work more than

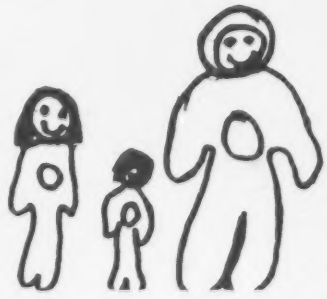
one job at a time (Many jobgems are rich.)

jop ('jȯp) adj 1: somebody that is a sore loser 2: tries to win when they have already lost (My jop friend made the other team mad.)

jorcher (jȯr-'chər) n 1: it's a kind of dresser that you can take on a vacation in a car 2: it has four compartments (The jorcher is in the car.)



jox ('jȯks) n 1: super people 2: they wear funny uniforms 3: they come from the



planet Jupiter (Joxs are very strange looking people.)

juju (jü-'jü) n: a special kind of dress that is pretty and has flowers on it (My mom got a juju for Christmas.)

jungrank ('jəng-rank) n 1: something that makes vision possible 2: it gives off heat 3: it can be reflected off of most any object 4: you can't hold it 5: it doesn't have any weight (The jungrank from the lamp made it possible for me to see objects in the room.)

jusnugls (jəs-'nəg-ləs)n

1: an object to keep time 2: it ticks 3: it has numbers on it 4: there are many different kinds 5: some of the kinds are an alarm jusnugls, and a grandfather jusnugls (The jusnugls chimed twice.)

katup (kat-'əp) n 1: a bunch of cats in one group 2: they are black, mixed with gray 3: they snack in people's catsup all the time (I caught a katup in my catsup.)

keet ('kēt) n: an object you wear on your head (The keet is on the chair in the other room.)

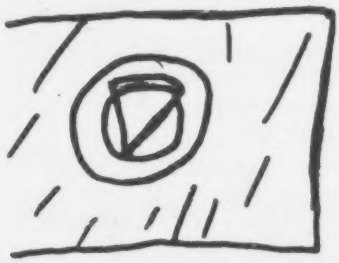
kickup (kik-'əp) v: to use your feet to move a ball in a new position (He is going to kickup the ball in the air.)

kidmy (kid-'mī) v 1: joke telling 2:

making others laugh 3: acting silly (Someone was kidmying my brother.)

kincook (kin-kůk) n 1: a professional cooker 2: he can cook any dish from any country (He is a kincook that works at a restaurant.)

klimp (klimp) n: a slice of pie (May I have a klimp and some ice cream?)



Knowkon ('nō-kȯn) prop n 1: a shampoo 2: it's green 3: when you shampoo your hair it turns purple 4: it also makes your hair frizzy (The Knowkon changed my whole look.)

kody (ˈkō-dē) n 1: an animal 2: it is half lion and half tiger (The kody tried to eat all of the fruit on the island.)

Kus-Kus (ˈküs-küs) prop n: an island that has lots of yellow penguins on it (The island Kus-Kus has lots of yellow penguins.)

lais ('lā-ōs) adj.
1: not any 2: very little 3: haraly any (He has lais more candy.)

Lanlan ('lan-lan) prop n
1: a tiny island near Hawaii 2: it has a population of 200 people, 5 cars, 27 bikes, 9 motorcycles, and 78 dogs 3: there are only three houses (The population of Lanlan doesn't take care of its island.)

lanot (lə-'nȯt) n
1: can't be comprehended 2: can't be understood 3: without understanding (The information in the book was lanot to me.)

lilybone (lil-'ē-bōn) n 1: laughing bones 2: a bone inside of you that makes you laugh (He has a lilybone inside him.)

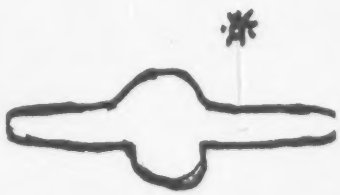
lish ('lish) n 1: soft, wet snow 2: slippery 3: icy (He was spinning out on the lish.)

lizard-puff (liz-ərd-'pəf) n 1: it's a type of stew 2: only witches eat it and say it is the best thing in the world to eat (We are having lizard-puff for supper.)

Logle ('lōg\ ) prop n 1: it's a planet 2: it's in a far away galaxy 3: its sun is purple 4: its moon is black 5: its clouds are green 6: the inhabitants are like giant ants (The planet named Logle is far away.)

looner ('lü-nər) adj: ugly or irritating (He is a looner person.)

losesing (lōz-'zing) n: a star that isn't in our solar system (I saw a funny little losesing in the sky.)



lowyer (lói-'yər) v 1: a fast moving exercise you do to make your speech better 2: you do it in the morning (He will lowyer to straighten out his speech.)

lux ('luks) adj: a big load of something (That truck has a lux of garbage.)

manala ('man-ə-'lə) n
1: this is a perfume
2: it is made from
skunk skin 3: it
can be used to pro-
tect you from wild
animals in the woods
or a zoo 4: it can
also protect you
from mean people
(We put manala on
our cat to protect
her from the dog.)

marble-soup (mär-bəl-süp)
n: this is a soup
made from hard peas
(Marble-soup is
good for your health.)

melcouny (mel-käün-ē)
adj 1: to be number
one 2: to be the top
one (He was melcouny
on the team.)

melonehon ('mel-ō-nē-ȯn) v: it's an action of crinkling up your face when something tastes sour (I melonehoned when I ate the lemon.)

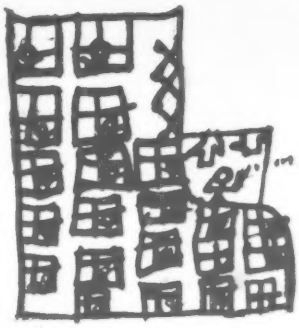
mitter ('mit-ər) n: a bake contest judge (The mitter thought that my cake was the best.)

moke ('mōk) n 1: this is a flower 2: it grows in Spain 3: it looks like a cross between a gray sock and a daisy (The moke was a pretty flower but it didn't smell good.)

Mootooly ('mü-tü-lē) prop n 1: a country

in Asia 2: it is in the mountains 3: there are many trees 4: nights are below zero, days can get up to 80 degrees (Many people say they wouldn't like to live in Mootooly.)

mopkips ('māp-kips) n: a mother that has 20 kids (I do not want to grow up to be a mopkips.)



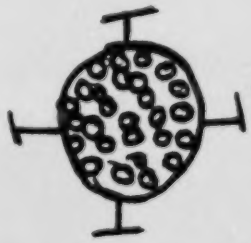
munch-crunching (mənch-'krənch-ing) v: 1: lips moving around 2: they move like a horse eating hay 3: you munch-crunch when you are very hungry and don't care how unmannerly you eat 4: you do it most frequently

when eating apples
and candy bars. (He
was munch-crunching
on a candy bar.)

napea (nə'pɛ-ə) n: a type of bird that never says a word (The napea was so quiet we couldn't believe it was there.)

neigh ('nā) n 1: an object that goes over an oxen's neck 2: it is used to help hitch the oxen to a wagon to pull heavy loads (The neigh was placed over the oxen's neck.)

nelsue ('nel-sü) n: it is a natural satellite that orbits around the planet Venus. (The nelsue is smaller than our moon.)



newsone ('nü-sōn) n 1: a machine that does magic 2: only a wizard can own one (I borrowed the newsone from the wizard.)

nidy (nī-'dē) adj: something that is shiny, bright, glows, or reflects (The mirror is very nidy.)

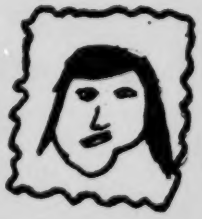
nine-non ('nīn-nȯn) n 1: made of wax 2: has a string called a wick 3: melts when lit 4: can be used to eliminate odor from your house (She lit the nine-non to get rid of the odor in the room.)

noby (ˈnō-bē) n 1: a large. lizard-like creature 2: it can breathe fire (The farmer said that the noby burnt down his barn.)

nook (ˈnʊk) adj: anxious to do something (I was nook to go swimming.)

noseturning (ˈnōz-ʇərn-ing) v: the act of sticking your nose in the air and turning your head (Noseturning is not nice to do to people.)

nubow (ˈnə-bō) n 1: a rare stamp 2: it has George Washington's image on it 3: it's about the size of a quarter (I have one



nubow in my collection.)

nutyboy (nət-'ē-bȯi)
adv 1: to act silly
2: to clown around
(Jill's actions were
nutyboy.)

oby (ō-ˈbē) n 1: a big flower that has a tiny flower pot 2: the flower is green and yellow 3: it has little round buds (She liked the oby.)

Oe (ō-ˈē) prop n: a book of famous pieces of hair (She was looking at the Oe.)

okala (ō-ˈkä-lə) n 1: it is very tiny 2: a screw with a big top 3: it has a small bottom (I saw some okala.)

onion-egg (ən-ˈion-eg) n 1: an egg that tastes like onions 2: it looks like a pear 3: the colors

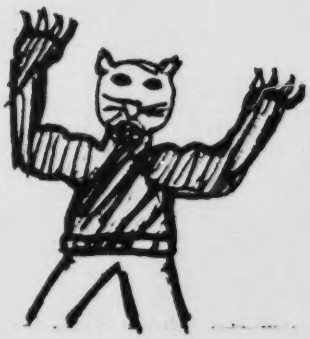
are yellow and white (He ate the onion-egg for dinner.)

onion powers ('ən-yən-pow-ərz) n 1: a person with bad air coming out of his or her mouth 2: air that smells like onions (Do you have onion powers?)

opcoloo (ōp-'cō-lä) n: a marble that has another marble inside of it (The opcoloo broke in half.)

oppteanimal (ōp-'tē-an-ə-mäl) n 1: half man, half tiger 2: has two arms; two legs with paws 3: moves around by crawling on his

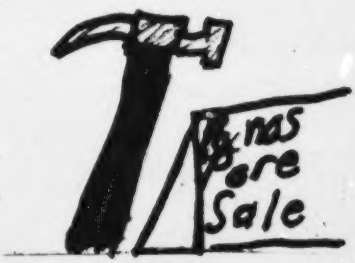
paws 4: has medium-sized claws 5: black and white striped (The oppteanimal was a sight!)



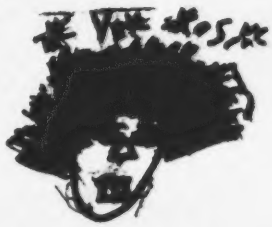
osauge ('ȯ-sāj) n: a hotdog that is green and yellow (The osauge is hard to eat.)

pakony ('pə-kōn-ē) n 1: half man, half beast with two heads and a neck 2: two arms, two legs, covered completely with hair 3: glowing eyes, white hair that stands straight up 4: long fingernails and fangs (I saw a pakony in the graveyard.)

panos ('pə-nōs) n 1: tool used to drive nails into wood 2: handle is made of wood or steel 3: head made of iron (My father needed a panos to build a doghouse.)



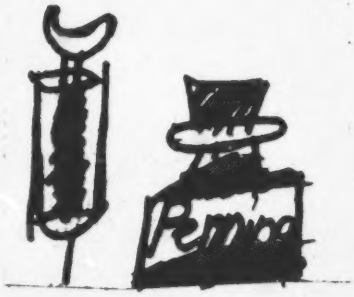
peanuthead ('pē-nət-hed)
n 1: someone that was disabled at birth 2: someone who isn't very bright because of abnormalities of the brain (My brother thinks like a peanut-head.)



peedom ('pē-dōm) n
1: a four-walled room full of chairs with a large screen in front on the wall 2: no windows 3: movies can be shown on the screen (The peedom was just built.)

penning ('pen-ing)
n: a shot you get to prevent talking a lot (better known as motor-mouth) (With

the discovery of penning many behavior problems in the classroom have been eliminated.)

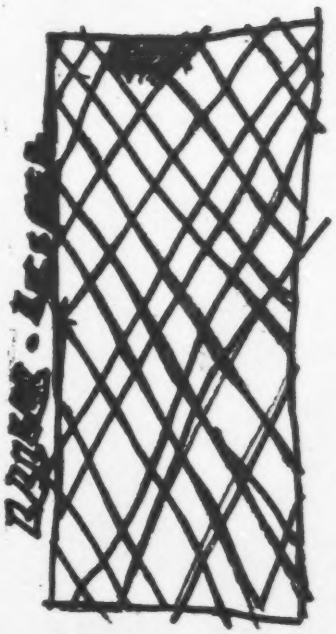


peno (pē-'nō) n 1: it is a large ship that has 100 rooms in it 2: it can hold over 1,000 people 3: a very old ship that the Vikings used 4: it is made of wood (We put the peno in the New York Museum.)

pepper-lip (pep-'ər-lip) n: when someone eats hot peppers they get little red peppers growing on their lips (Mr. Brown went to work with pepper-lip.)

pipe-snake (pīp-'snāk)
n 1: it's a snake that smokes a pipe 2: long, slimy round worm (My father went pipe-snake hunting last week.)

pomp ('pȯmp) n 1: game similar to hockey 2: played with little round balls and sticks 3: object is to place ball inside net located on each side of the court 4: six players on each side (He will play pomp with his friends.)



purplepeopleeater
(pər-pəl-'pē-pəl-ēt-ər)
n 1: a mean-looking creature with long claws and long

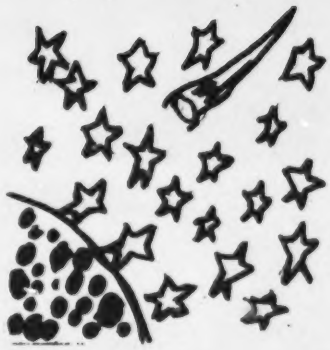
rotten teeth 2: lives in trash cans 3: scares people with his bad breath (The purplepeopleeater was smashed.)

Qazil ('ka-zil) prop n 1: a specific name of an animal found in the African jungle 2: has many eyes (I have never seen a Qazil before, have you?)

quackmaduck (kwak-'mə-dək) n 1: a duck 2: a duck that gets sick very easily (Quackmaduck was going to die.)

quand ('kwȯnd) n 1: a magic pencil 2: it writes by itself 3: if you wave it, it will hand in your papers 4:tap paper and tell quand what to draw and it will 5: tap the drawing and it will come to life (Quands help you write stories.)

quate ('kwāt) n 1: large stone 2: flies around in space 3: explodes when enters earth's atmosphere (Many people were hit by a quate.)



quin ('kwin) n 1: an almanac 2: tells most any information as needed (My friend received a quin for Christmas.)

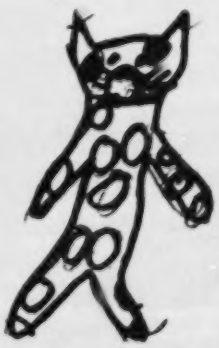
quom ('kům) n 1: a fly that is shaped like a person 2: is very small 3: has radioactive antennas (My mom doesn't like quoms in the house.)

quook ('kůk) v: to make a fist and strike a part of someone's

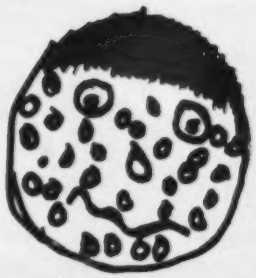
body (When they were fighting he was quooked in the mouth.)

quoraphone (kwȯr-ə-'fōn) n 1: an insect that looks like a fly 2: body is very thin, has a purple color of skin 3: lives on the planet Logle 4: flies spiry (My friend saw a quoraphone in a space show.)

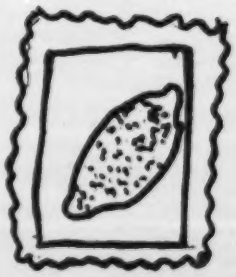
quox ('kȯx) n 1: a stuffed toy bear 2: purple with white spots 3: large ears, small buttons for eyes 4: medium-sized body with two arms and two legs (My friend got a quox for Christmas last year.)



rackmaqutous (rak-'mak-ü·təs)
n: a sickness that you get on your face if you drink the wrong kinds of drinks (I saw rackmaqutous on the people of the planet Zeebot.)



rain-door ('rān-dȯr)
n: a type of a stamp that tastes like lemons when you lick it (I licked the rain-door and stuck it on the letter.)



rax ('raks) n 1: diamond-shaped object 2: you fly it 3: it is made out of paper or cloth 4: it is supported by wooden sticks shaped as an + (I flew the rax

high in the clouds.)

rickshanary (
n 1: a dictionary
2: used to find
spellings, meanings,
and the pronunciations
of words (The rick-
shanary was inter-
esting to use.)

ringabay (
n 1: a round mass
of green water 2:
only found on the
planet Pluto 3:
sometimes Pluto
creatures swim in
it (The ringabay
was ugly looking.)

rubes (n:a
Christmas candle

you put in your window to make your window look nice (I like the rubes in the window.)

rughouse (rəg-'haùs) n: it is a triangle-shaped hut used by any human (The rug-house was knocked down by the gust of wind.)

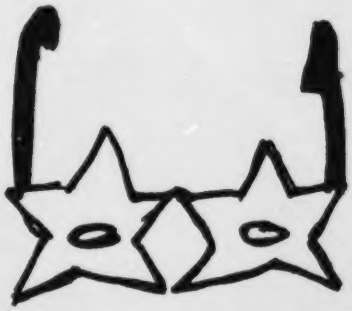
Runaka (rən-'ə-kə) prop n 1: a planet with human creatures on it 2: located in the middle of the astroid belt (The Runaka burst into two pieces during the acid explosion.

rumplechop ('rəm-pəl-chòp) n 1: a letter you

write to someone
2: it talks to you
if you talk to it
(The rumplechop was
arguing so much that
it got thrown away.)

selt ('selt) n 1: something that holds liquid 2: it has a handle 3: it is traveling-sized 4: it will hold hot or cold drinks 5: it comes in different colors, shapes, and sizes (The selt had a crack in it.)

sigmoke ('sig-mōk) n 1: two star-shaped lenses conncected together with straps to hold them on behind your ears 2: there are peepholes in the middle of each lens to look out of (I bought my expensive sigmokes at the drug store.)



socksouce (sȧk-'sȯs) n 1: this is an old sock that is full of holes 2: it is flavored with engnewland and used to add zest to real hobo stew (He added socksouce to the hobo's stew.)

soyed ('sȯi-ed) n 1: it has a handle 2: it has a sharp blade 3: the tip is pointed 4: it can be used to cut things (The butcher bought an expensive soyed to cut his meat at the market.)

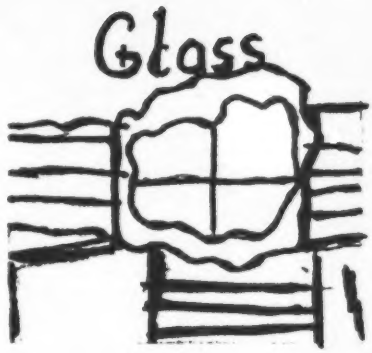
spiry (spī-rē) v 1: turning your body in a circular motion, right to left 2: it

can be any speed (The seal was spiry-ing in the water for the people.)

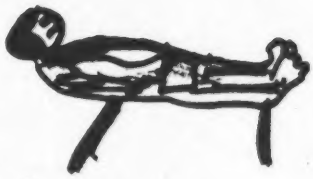
Spockers (spȯk-ˈərz) prop n 1: a person with big ears 2: you normally don't find them on the planet Earth (They saw Spockers enter the space craft.)

stompup (ˈstəmp-əp) v 1: the act of moving your feet up and down hard and fast 2: you might move like this when you're mad or frustrated 3: you might use this movement when you are jumping rope or dancing (Jean stompuped the plants when she got angry.)

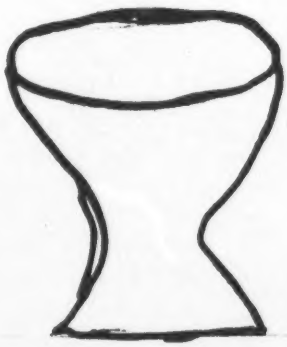
stulineplue (stə-līn-plō)
n 1: glass that is swirled 2: it can be any color 3: it can be any shape or size 4: this glass is used most often for church windows (The stulineplue was formed into a picture of Jesus holding some children.)



tantan (tan-'tan) adj: it is a dark brown color gotten by laying in the sun too long (His skin was tantan in color.)



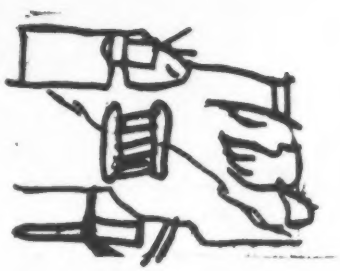
tib ('tib) n 1: a big container with a wide end opening 2: it has clear glass in it 3: it is round (The tib is gone, Mom.)



toby (tō-'bē) n 1: a tool made of steel and iron 2: can be held almost anywhere depending upon what you are using it for 3: can be used to fix anything (The toby is gone, Dad.)

toottoot ('tüt-tüt) n 1: a train that

flies in the air 2: it is very fancy and fast as light (The toottoot broke down, Jack.)

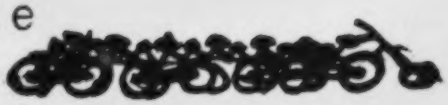


tram (ˈtram) n 1: an old lake that has dead fish in it 2: the lake is polluted very bad with cans, bottles, and papers (The smell at the tram was awful.)

trape (ˈtrāp) n 1: a little insect that lives in an apes hair 2: ¼ of an inch long 3: ½ inch wide 4: purple with black and brown spots (I have never seen a trape.)

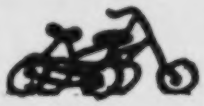
trib (ˈtrib) n 1: a bike with fourteen seats

and fifteen wheels 2: it varies in size 3: it can be any color (All of my friends and I rode the trib.)



tribe ('trīb) adj 1: bossy 2: picky 3: orders people around (That tribe person makes everyone mad.)

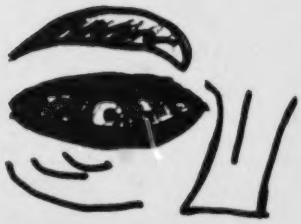
tribike ('trī-bīk) n 1: a bike and trike mixed 2: five wheels and two seats 3: varies in size 4: it is any color (The tribike is on the side of the road.)



trock ('träk) n 1: a big purple rock 2: it breaks easily when dropped on something hard 3: it is

found on the bottom
of the Indian Ocean
(The trock broke
when it hit the rock.)

ugla (ˈüg-lə) n: tiny, red, blood-filled lines in your eyes (I can see your ugla.)



ulay (ü-ˈlay) n 1: a salad 2: cold vegetable dish containing tomatoes, lettuce, croutons, and cucumbers 3: can be served with salad dressing (The ulay was good.)

ull (ˈül) n 1: a plant that lives in the bottom of the ocean 2: it's red, green, and yellow with black spots (She liked the ull.)

umakelummy (ü-mäk-ˈlə-mē) n 1: a car with fire

coming out of the back end 2: it has pink polka-dots 3: it drives from Iowa to California in two split seconds (The umakelummy was in the newspaper.)

unimale (ü-'ni-məl) n: a book filled with stories that happened very long ago in America's history (The unimale was on the table.)

univake (ən-'ä-vak) n 1: a monster that lives in the Atlantic Ocean 2: it only comes out when it's dark 3: it has black teeth with a purple face and it has a funny-looking nose

(The boy saw the univake.)

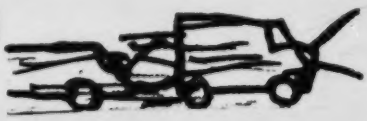
unlunnys (ˈən-lən-ēz) n 1: something you wear on your feet to protect them 2: they come in all sizes and in all colors and shapes (He was wearing his unlunnys.)

unreling (ən-rē-ˈling) n 1: something you climb up 2: it's made of wood or steel 3: it's used to get in high places (The unreling broke.)

uwale (ˈü-wāl) v: the act of any water animal being stuck on dry land (The whale uwaled.)

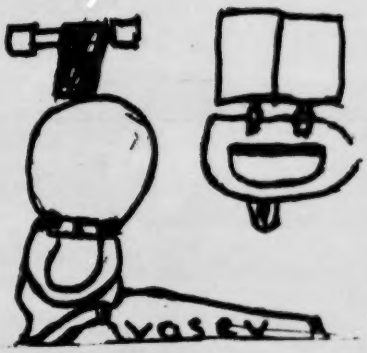
Vamble (ˈvam-bəl) prop n 1: a vegetable 2: oval-shaped 3: two feet long 4: green 5: used in meatloaf 6: can be eaten raw or cooked (The Vamble was eaten in two days.)

van-pull (ˈvan-ˈpůl) adj 1: a van that pulls another van 2: two vans that try to pull each other (One of the vans won the van-pull contest.)

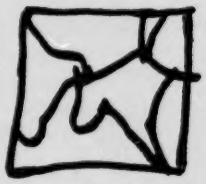


vaser (vās-ər) n 1: a bowl made out of clay 2: to be used for roses 3: it can hold 300 or more (The vaser is really pretty.)

vasey (vās-'ē) n 1: bought in a tube 2: a blue, thick, creamy substance used on your teeth 3: helps fight germs (The vasey cleaned my teeth.)



veleck (vəl-'ek) v: 1: breaking 2: falling apart (The glass velecked.)



ventos (ven-'tōs) v 1: to love or to care about another 2: it is done by showing you care for them 3: to do something for them to make them happy (She really ventos him.)

ves ('ves) adj: a person that is

afraid of something evil and scary (The ves man ran from the site of the crime.)

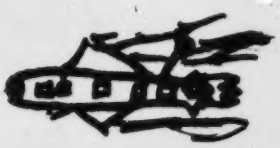
vicolen (vī-'ō-lən) n 1: an instrument that plays very soft music 3: it's made of wood and long strings 3: it's played with a stick that has a string tied onto it (The vicolen broke.)

vish ('vish) adj 1: having strong feelings of anger 2: makes you want to strike out (The dog is vish.)

vupleck (vəp-'lek) adj:'an unusual voice (She has an

vupleck voice.)

vuttoo (vüt-'ō) n 1: has wings 2: moves 2,000 feet above ground 3: it's red, white, and blue 4: people can ride in it 5: it flies (The vuttoo was running out of gas.)



wallbadega (wȯl-ˈbad-ə-gə)
n 1: white liquid that you can't see through 2: comes from a cow 3: you drink it (The wallbadega was good.)

watch-witch (wȧch-witch)
n 1: a witch that watches people 2: she is very ugly 3: she has lots of pimples, warts, and a big nose (The watch-witch was dead.)

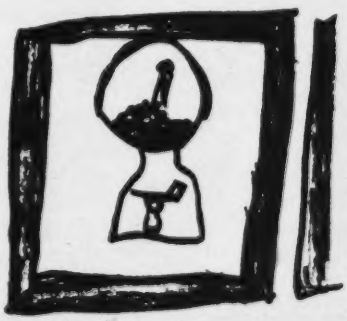
welley (wē-lē) n 1: wild flowers 2: very, very pretty 3: some are prickly (I saw some welley in the field yesterday.)

whatsomethere (wət-səm-ther)
n 1: an animal with

black and yellow polka-dots that is always getting into things 2: he never stops scratching people 3: he's con stantly jumping 4: dies at the age of one (The wisoly whatsomethere made us laugh.)

wigsigh ('wig-sT) n 1: a wig that sighs 2: it's purple with yellow spots 3: only people with no hair can wear it (The wigsigh was on the table.)

willex (wil-'eks) n 1: a machine 2: it's so small you can put it in your pocket 3: it produces candy



(The willex was broken.)

wipsome (wip-'səm) n 1: it's a wigsigh that can be all different colors with lots of curls (The wipsome was tangled.)

wisoly ('wī-zə-lē) adj 1: to be silly 2: to act silly (The clown wisolyed and made us laugh.)

wop ('wȯp) adj: a word that is used when you are excited (Wop! Look at that!)

wosher ('wȯsh-ər) n 1: small truck 2: tiny wheels, windows, seats, and everything 3: its job is to pull play houses

and dog houses to
new places (The
wosher pulled five
houses today.)

xaz ('zaz) n 1: a heavy-edged tool with a long handle 2: chops or splits wood or any hard-to-cut object (I cut the tree down with the xaz.)

xelon (eks-'ə-lȯn)n 1: a book full of imaginary stories 2: about people or events (I had time to read a xelon.)

xestrong ('eks-ə-strȯng)n 1: a flower that smells bad 2: has lots of petals (The xestrong is very pretty.)

xixo (zi-'zō) n 1: a glass container 2: has a wide mouth on

top end covered with a lid 3: holds objects (The xixo is empty.)

xlex (eks-'leks) n 1: a little round pill to be swallowed with liquid 2: relieves pain (I took a xlex.)

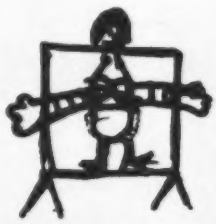
xlops (eks-'läps) n 1: shaped like an oval 2: made of rubber, sponge or leather 3: used for throwing (I will catch the xlops.)

x-mon ('eks-mən) n: a jar to hold food or other objects (I used the x-mon.)

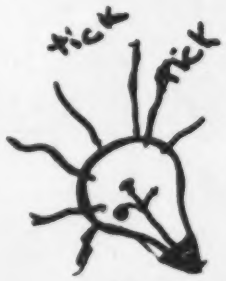
x-road ('eks-rōd) n 1: two pieces or cement, tar, or gravel that

crosses like an X 2: used for cars to drive on (I was driving on the x-road.)

x-way (ĕks-wā) n 1: something you can see inside your body 2: found in hospitals (The x-way showed I broke my arm.)



xyla (eks-ē-'lä) n 1: a bomb that looks like a light bulb 2: you pull the circuit for it to go off (I pulled the light circuit to the xyla.)



yamp ('yamp) n 1: an unusual stamp that is worth $150 2: it has a small sun on it (You rarely see this yamp anymore.)

yela (yē-lə) n 1: 4 legs 2: a long mane 3: a long tail 4: comes in any color 5: living (I saw a pink yela.)

yelo ('yē-lō) n 1: it's some kind of sickness that you catch from dogs when you tease them 2: they will bite you, then you will get the sickness 3: then you will have to get shots (I got yelo from teasing a dog.)

yels (yels) n 1: red and yellow markers 2: found on street corners 3: they help you know where you are (The yels helped me get to my friend's new house.)

yop (yop) n 1: a very fast skateboard 2: it is for pros to ride in the olympics (The yop went very fast.)

zaba (zā-ba) n 1: you see with them 2: located underneath your eyebrows and on both sides of your nose 3: they come in any color (He could not see with his zabas.)

zal (zaˈl) n 1: a wooden or metal stick with a curved handle 2: used by people who are disabled--blind, handicapped, old--to walk freely (The zal was red.)

zale (zāˈl) n 1: a small mass of gas that glows during the night 2: located above the planet Earth (I saw a zal

that was pink. I wished on it and my wish came true that night.)

zeal (ˈzēl) n 1: an animal with flippers for arms and legs 2: slippery, cute, black in color 3: lives at the North Pole (I love the baby zeal.)

zeep (ˈzēp) n 1: germ that causes little round brownish spots 2: located everywhere on your body (I do not have zeeps.)

zelab (zē'-ləb) n 1: a hot red or black melted rock 2: comes down a mountain side

3: destroys anything in its path (The zelab is very hot!)

zelo (zē-'lō) n 1: a mass of land surrounded by water 2: located in the ocean 3: water on all sides (Have you ever been on a zelo?)

zelp ('zelp) n 1: two pieces of skin separated by your teeth 2: protects your gums and teeth 3: used for smiling and kissing (I cut my zelps.)

zit-soup ('zit-süp) n 1: a type of liquid mixed with meat and vegetables 2: it must be warmed up

(I had some zit-soup for lunch.)

zocke (zōk) n: a place where animals are kept in cages (My dog is not locked in a zocke.)